



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

mark, and commercial rights generally which are derived from the municipal law of the country of residence or from treaties.

The second objection is to the view point of the author that the right of a state to protect its citizens abroad is a limitation upon the sovereignty of a state (pp. 25, 346). This view seems founded upon the assumption that if a state cannot do as it pleases within its own territory, then its sovereignty is limited. Upon this theory the sovereignty of a state is limited by every treaty which it negotiates. Though the author maintains the right of other states to intervene when a state pursues a course of conduct toward its own citizens which is condemned by the rest of the world, yet it is doubtful if such an intervention, assuming it to be lawful, would be regarded by him as a limitation upon the territorial sovereignty of the state in question.

The correct view, it is submitted, is that the territorial sovereignty of states is unimpaired by the right of other states to protect their citizens abroad, but for certain acts committed against aliens within its borders, the state may, by the rules of international law, be held responsible. Evidence of the correctness of this view may be found in the author's position that the citizen abroad has no right to protection, at least no right derived from international law, and that it is wholly within the province of a state to afford protection or not as it may deem expedient (p. 29).

E. E.

Books Received

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND MAJORITY RULE. A STUDY IN AMERICAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. By Edward Elliott. Princeton University Press. 1916. pp. vii, 175. \$1.25.

TRUSTS, POOLS AND CORPORATIONS. By William Z. Ripley. Ginn & Company, 29 Beacon St., Boston. 1916. pp. xxxiii, 872. \$2.75.

A MANUAL OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. By Richard S. Harvey and Ernest W. Bradford. John Byrne & Co., 715 Fourteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 1916. pp. ix, 457. \$5.00 del'd.